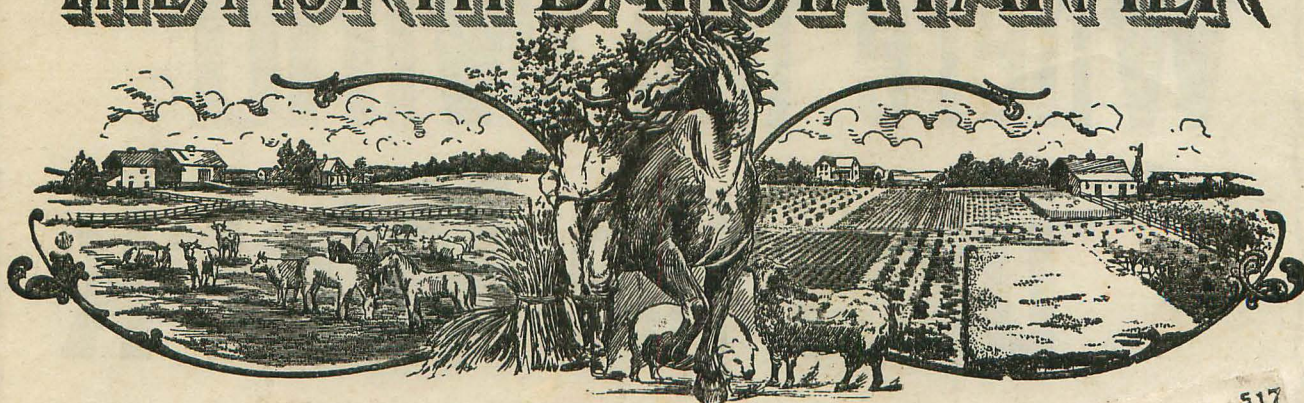


THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER



"THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER FOR NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS"

Alex Alin

\$17

Vol. 17, No. 7

Lisbon, North Dakota, January 15, 1916

50 Cents A Year



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ENDERLIN, N. D.

Nov. 10, 1915

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This is about the 20th time I have been requested to recommend the "Wind Electric" Light and Power Plant which you installed on my farm over a year ago but I never tire of recommending an article which gives me so much satisfaction and pleasure as does the plant which you sold me.

My plant gives me light for my entire house, barn, sheds and a large light in my yard. It does our churning, washes our clothes and irons them, elevates my grain, cleans my grain, separates the cream and other things which are of great assistance to me.

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WIND ELECTRIC COMPANY, Inc.
WYNDMERE - - - NORTH DAKOTA

THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER

Vol. 17, No. 7

LISBON N. D., JANUARY 16, 1915

50 Cents a Year

The Farm Garden for Pleasure and Profit

By J. H. Worst, President N. D. A. C.

TO a North Dakota farmer kitchen gardening may seem to be unworthy of notice. Our ideas are too big for the little garden or truck patch. Even the subject of poultry sometimes is pooh! poohed! by the imitators of the bonanza farmer. In some instances, and they are not so rare, the North Dakota farm is not supposed to supply the family and the help with fresh milk and butter. Such trifling things are purchased in quantity on the outside, and why not? Isn't farming here a different proposition from what it is in the effete East?

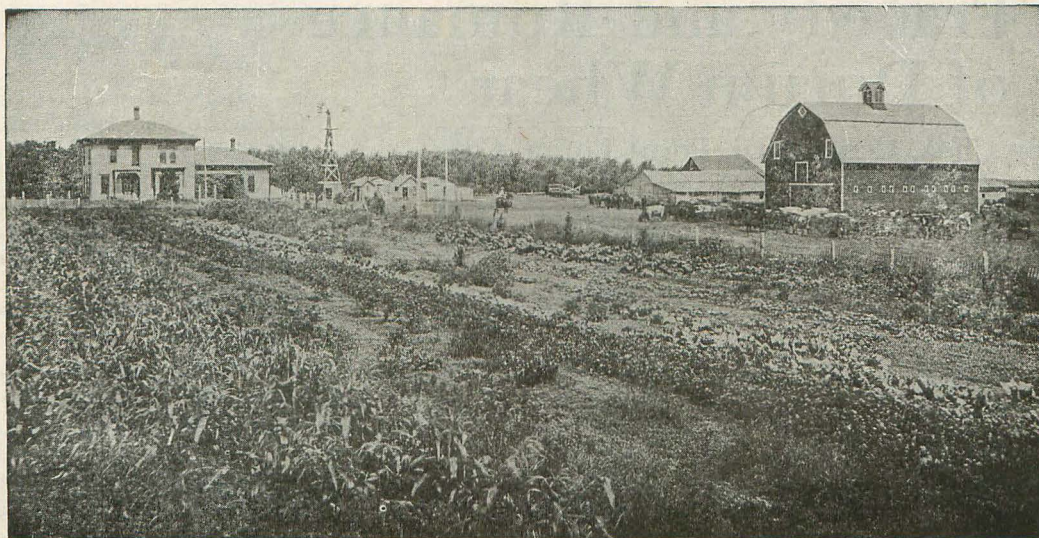
over, the garden, the pigs, the chickens and the cows are things of interest for the children and furnish them with amusement and healthful exercise as well as lessen the family expense by supplying the table with the best of eatables at a trifling cost.

Heaven pity the man that has ideas so big that he becomes blinded to the little leaks that will ultimately ruin his business. And this happens to many a farmer who attempts to farm a section or two of land with only sufficient equipment and executive ability to indifferently manage a quarter-section farm. In too many

farmer and his tenant, as indicated.

The old-fashioned way of living on the farm with its many economies and sources of income, and especially the many things with which the table was supplied without money cost, could well be fostered by modern North Dakota farmers. Our fathers and mothers did many things that are now obsolete, but that is no good reason to discard the sensible things they did, simply to make ourselves believe that we are more progressive than they were.

I am convinced that eighty acres—and certainly a quarter section—of



"As an economic proposition the garden can be made half the living"

Others again give due attention to the cultivation of vegetables and have poultry, eggs and fresh milk and butter of the best quality in abundance, all produced on the farm. It is needless to say that in the latter case the farm life is real and the methods employed on the farm harmonize with what ideal farm life should be. To live and to live well is of first importance, even on the farm; for we will all be dead a long while. More-

instances the "handy man" and his frugal wife, living on a corner of the bonanza farm, by simply saving their salary and living well on next to nothing—except what the cow, the chickens and the garden produced,—finally bought the "master's" farm to save him from bankruptcy.

Little savings on the one hand and big leaks,—unnoticed because blinded by big ideas, on the other,—ended by the exchange of positions between the

our fertile North Dakota soil would support a fair-sized family and provide it with everything needful, as well as educate the children, and still permit of sufficient accumulation of property to supply its owners with a comfortable living during their declining years. What more does a modest couple need?

Oh! to get rich, of course, is a noble ambition. So noble in fact that many a rich man can't look the world

in the face. Riches thus obtained add but little happiness in life and weigh on the mind like lead when the shadows begin to gather. But let us get back to the garden. "What is home without the children?" and how barren child life must be without flowers and things that grow and live and with which their home life should be identified. Heavy tasks should not be theirs, but the things that interest them—the things they may be engaged in doing because they like to do them—these tasks develop their observation, stimulate their initiative and foster within them the habits of regularity and responsibility, traits of character which are essential to every successful career.

The time to inculcate habits of industry is during childhood. Nothing, by the way, is more conducive to the encouragement of regular habits, and will, at the same time, interest the young life quite so much as the garden and domestic animals, such as children naturally like to manage. The care of such things involves responsibility, honesty and regularity, three elements that should not be neglected under any circumstances.

As an economic proposition the garden can be made half the living—

and the best kind of living at that—with but a fraction of the time that is devoted to field crops. Fresh vegetables in abundance go a long way toward the household expenses, and at the same time they improve the table service.

I wish a few thousand families would adopt the quarter-section farm idea, and instead of slaving and fretting and wasting in order to purchase another, and still another quarter section, would devote their energies to making the one quarter-section farm a real home. I mean by that a home with all modern conveniences, with crops so diversified and with garden, poultry, pigs and cows kept in such due proportion that the annual income would be all that brains and soil—North Dakota soil—can make. It will require time to make such a farm, but when it is made the days of worry should be over and heaven almost in sight.

The care of a good garden is the finest training a farmer can adopt; and in such matters as fertility, intensive cultivation and concentration of effort, he would gain much practical knowledge; for it is such things and such effort in a larger way that leads up to successful farming.

action the Secretary **took** action and notified the disheartened farmers that already Prof. Mark A. Carleton, on behalf of the United States, was on his way to the dry-lands of Russia to secure there the relief the North Dakota farmer prayed for.

Certainly Secretary Wilson was doing his utmost in the premises and it was for the farmer to bear on in patience.

That trip of Prof. Carleton's was certainly a momentous one, for upon his success or failure much depended. There were indeed anxious ones at home.

And when Prof. Carleton, in traversing the dry Russian steppes, saw the growing drouth-resisting durum wheats; actually saw them harvested and the grain sacked and on its way to markets; and when he learned that in the Russian wheat exchanges the Kubanka strain of durum wheat always headed the list, was always at a premium, Prof. Carleton at last saw the sun of hope, of accomplishment, rising upon the wind-swept and drouth-stricken prairies of the north-west.

It was a matter of cash outlay for 10,000 bushels of seed wheat, shipment to the United States, planting and harvesting by the American farmer, to prove that on the rich virgin prairie sod the Kubanka durum did *ever* better than when grown in its Russian home.

Prof. Carleton, way back in 1899, brought from Russia 10,000 bushels of durum seed wheat, drouth and rust resisting, and Secretary Wilson ordered it distributed, as an experiment, amongst the expectant farmers. Were the farmers church going people one might imagine their favorite hymn to have been, "What will the harvest be?"

The land was plowed deeply before the rains, the seed planted and the ground rolled and harrowed and the outcome awaited. The spikelets, green and hardy, came thru the yet moist earth and gave the prairie an appearance of a great stretch of green velvet. Days rolled by and the rays of the sun intensified, the drouth was on once more, and those who persisted in trying the ordinary wheats found the crops begin to burn up and rust. But the growers of the new durum wheat could detect no faltering. It had stood well, so much so as to promise a yield, if it ever did come to maturity, of 25 to 50% more bushels per acre than were yielded in ordinary wheats in the normal districts where there was ample moisture and the hot, dry winds did not prevail.

The Tragedy and Romance of Durum Wheat

By Chas. Cristadoro, Point Loma, Cal.

To take up 160 acres upon the wind-swept prairies; to build a sod-house; to plow your land industriously, laboriously, upheaving the humus-making rootlets of the rich sod; to plant your crop and then live thru "the hundred days" of growing and maturing suspense; to daily watch the going down and the coming up of the drouth creating sun; to fairly count the rain drops of the all but scanty showers; to remember the rainy days as red letter days and the burning, shriveling drouth-enervating days, as scarlet days of waning hopes; to have one's credit exhausted at the far-off store, and then the drouth victorious, the precious crop, more intensively watched over from day to day than the mother's failing first born, a failure, completely so, burnt up by the merciless drouth, this was the moving picture tragedy in the real life of the pioneers of the prairie farms in the semi-arid districts of the northwest, the Dakotas years ago.

No wonder, as a cry out of Macedonia, those in the early days, who

tried to stick it out, appealed to, besought Secretary Wilson to "find them a crop" that would grow, that would resist, to maturing harvest time, the drouth that no man could combat.

And how was Secretary Wilson to reply to this wail of distress from the sod-house farmers of the drouth-baked lands, who were yet willing to make the fight, if the Secretary of the Agricultural Department would only find them a crop that would grow?

Wheat of some kind, any kind that would grow and bring something in the way of cash when taken to market was the one and only solution. Promises and encouraging words were well enough in their way but a harvested field and sacks of threshed grain on their way to the elevator, and the elevator receipt turned into provisions at the grocery, and the many needed things secured, and perhaps some interest on the mortgage paid at the bank, these were worth more than promises, optimistic if empty. And so instead of promising

Seventy-five of the 100 growing days had passed, the days were growing hotter and hotter, and the shriveling winds fiercer and fiercer, and yet the durum was, as it were, standing up nobly to its work. The wheat was in the milk, the doughy stage had come and gone, the grains were setting and hardening under the fierce ripening sun, and the day actually came when the harvesting machines went thru and the grain victorious over drouth and rust, was an accomplished fact, threshed and piled up in the wagons for the elevators. And, area and bushel yields figured, durum wheat proved that it would grow despite drouth and hot winds and more than that, it actually exceeded in yield per acre the other wheats grown under more favoring conditions—even to 25 and 50%.

The barnyard chancier crowed no more exultingly than did those farmers of the new durum wheat that was to mean their salvation. The day was saved by durum wheat!

But there had been much talk about this "new durum wheat," and advance samples had been sent to Minneapolis and other milling centers, carefully examined—and rejected by the millers as an impracticable wheat. It was too hard to grind. It bore out its name 100% plus, durum, Latin for "hard." No mill roller was hard enough to touch it. To try to mix it in with other wheats in the grinding caused no end of milling troubles. One practical miller said, after a trial, that of the two he would prefer to grind pigs' knuckles. So each and every elevator, adjacent to the durum wheat growing district, had its orders to reject every bushel of durum wheat offered, and so much so that, of the standard wheats, if any durum became mixed with same the wheat would be refused at final destination in Minneapolis, etc.

And our jubilant castle-building-in-the-air-durum-farmers knew naught of this and their salient teams plodded their weary way over trackless prairie sod and miry roads to the distant elevators. To make it brief and expressive the elevator man receiving an affirmative reply to his query as to whether it was durum, exclaimed, "Getelouttohere," and the transaction was begun and closed all in one word.

Tragedy! Well, what else? Perhaps no body of men ever had their hopes and aspirations so dreadfully, mercilessly and suddenly shattered as did these Dakota durum farmers.

The tragedy of that fall never will be written and one need for a moment gaze upon the moving-picture, indeed, of the puzzled farmer's wife watching

for the return of the team from the far-off village; the horses tired, as if hauling a load as heavy as they took to town, and the husband on the wagon-seat either drunk or stupid, or dead, perhaps!

No exulting cry echoed to her call. Evidently something had happened, something awful, dreadful. And when the facts were bared there was tragic wailing, weeping and despair in many a prairie sod house—domestic economic tragedy.

The total crop that fall went for hog-feed, there was no other use for the 100,000 bushels that were carted to market and then carted back again. The millers said that durum wheat was only fit for hog feed, and it was really a fact that when those durum-fed hogs were taken to market they led all the rest. No such pork ever before or ever since was produced in the world. Record pork made from what is today the record wheat of the world, Kubanka Durum

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WORMS**





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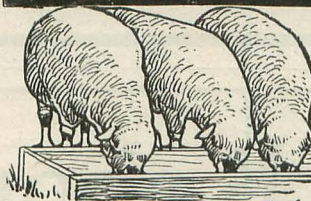
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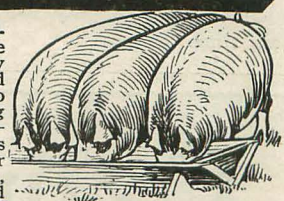
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Just fill out the coupon below—tell me how many head of stock you have and I'll ship you enough SAL-VET to last all your stock 60 days. You pay the freight charges when it arrives and feed it according to directions. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim and you make a specific report in 60 days, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny.

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Pres. The Feil Mfg. Co.



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Read What These Well Known Men Say—

"For the past two years, we have fed SAL-VET with excellent results, and take pleasure in recommending it as a worm destroyer and conditioner. Since feeding SAL-VET, our lambs have been entirely free from worms. Considering the excellent success which we have had with SAL-VET I am perfectly willing that you should make public use of my endorsement. I cannot speak too highly of SAL-VET."
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J. W. MURPHY, Secy., N. D. State Penitentiary, Bismark, N. Dak.

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Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock sixty days. I agree to pay the freight, feed it as directed and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it fails and I so report specifically in 60 days you are to cancel the charge and I will owe you nothing.

I have.....hogs.....sheep.....horses.....cattle

Wheat. Feeding hogs on porterhouse steaks.

Well, now it was surely up to Secretary Wilson. He had supplied the crop; but there was a fly in the ointment, it could not be sold as ordinary wheat, the millers and elevator men classing it with hog feed.

The correspondence that came into the office of Secretary Wilson from those disheartened farmers would have supplied material for a hundred domestic tragedies. How many farmer's wives went to insane asylums that year I do not know. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Carleton both knew of this same wheat, year after year, selling in Russia at a premium above all other wheats, they knew of it as par excellence a bread wheat, and again they knew of it as a macaroni semolina producing wheat. They knew it was the richest in gluten and sucrose of all the wheats; they knew we could compete for the French and Italian demand as against Russia herself, both as to quality and price, and it was a prophecy with them, with all these concrete material facts, not theories, in front of them, that "some day"

American Kubanka Durum Wheat would be an American grown wheat, and I am going here to insert a letter from one of perhaps the largest users of durum wheat, as durum Semolina, in the United States.

"I have your favor of the 13th inst. with the information that there is an article regarding macaroni in the current issue of the 'American Miller'. Many thanks for the information. I will send for a copy at once to see what you have to say about macaroni this time.

Your old pet, "Durum Wheat" is certainly getting a reputation out of conditions resulting from the war in Europe. Did you notice the price of durum in Minneapolis and Duluth lately? No. 1 Durum is bringing \$1.60 per bushel, about 20 cents higher than No. 1 Northern. It is the highest priced wheat in the world today. I hope it will not go any higher. Semolina selling for \$7.50 to \$8.00 per barrel will drive many macaroni manufacturers back to soft spring wheat flours. We are using pure durum semolina and will continue to do so as long as it is to be had. There is one thing in this situation that is encouraging and that is, the farmers in the Dakotas will undoubtedly sow more land to Durum Wheat than they have ever done and will likely harvest the biggest crop that has ever been harvested."

How Secretary Wilson was able to instill courage in those disheartened

farmers to keep on, I never knew; but he did, and the fact stands that from that first discarded, spat-upon, reviled, rejected and fairly cursed crop of durum wheat the aggregate crops grown since then to date amount to between five hundred and six hundred millions (500,000,000 to 600,000,000) of bushels, planted, grown, harvested, threshed, delivered and paid for and consumed in the form of bread, but **not** called durum bread, breakfast food and macaroni.

But my story is only half told. The story of the dog with a bad name, or the "singed cat" wheat must be told.

From year to year the milling journals, most of them, kept up an anvil chorus on durum wheat, and from year to year, as the crops, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30 million, even 40 million bushels, in increasing annual yields, were offered at the elevators a discrimination of 10, 20, even 30 cents was

Three Hundred Million Bushel Crop in 1915

Farmers pay for their land with one year's crop and prosperity was never so great.

Regarding Western Canada as a grain producer, a prominent business man says: "Canada's position today is sounder than ever. There is more wheat, more oats, more grain for feed, 20% more cattle than last year and more hogs. The war market in Europe needs our surplus. As for the wheat crop, it is marvelous and a monument of strength for business confidence to build upon, exceeding the most optimistic predictions."

Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre
Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre
Barley averaged in 1915 over 40 bushels per acre

Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from \$12 to \$30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful. There is no war tax on land, nor is there any conscription. For complete information as to best locations for settlement, reduced railroad rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, address

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made against durum wheat, simply because bad names were given to this wheat just because it was called durum wheat and for no other reason. Each spring, no matter whether the crop was 3 or 50 millions, not a bushel of this reviled and cursed durum wheat was to be found in the elevators of "Duluth or Buffalo. All sold out clean—where did it go? Take a 30-million bushel crop, allow liberally, 2 millions of bushels this for use of the "made in America" macaroni, and allow, in that year, 500,000 bushels exported to Italy and France, there were left, at least calculation, 25,000,000 bushels of durum. American grown durum wheat, unconsumed, that is its consumption unaccounted for, for when spring came, as usual, there was no durum, until the next crop came on—vanished into thin air for no durum patent flour could be found at any grocery store. But where did that 1,500,000,000 pounds of durum wheat go?

Because of its pre-eminently nourishing properties (being the richest in muscle-building properties of all the wheats and the richest in natural sugar, sucrose as well) did the breakfast food men find it valuable?

Wise breakfast food men! But they used only a few bushels. The mystery still remained unsolved. Durum is differentiated from the ordinary high class softer wheats, because of its hardness. The millers learned, and, seemingly, with not much loss of time, that the soaking or tempering durum and tempering their rolls to a greater hardness as well, they could mill it into an exquisite flour, with the expense only of a little extra power, not a very serious item with a water-driven flour mill anyway.

The foolish craze of the public for brown eggs in Boston, white eggs in New York, (dietetic psychology merely) colored butter, etc., extends even to the bread we eat. The fad even bringing bleaching into play to make naturally creamy white flour as white as chalk. Gluten and the fat in the grain have to do with the creamy shade of patent flour. An unbleached, very white flour the trained eye of the skilled baker

would not look at a second time. He would immediately detect the missing quality. And it was an excess of this missing quality, creaminess of the flour, because of the greater amount of muscle-building golden gluten, that was charged against durum flour as one of the sins, its last sin really, for there are no more now charged up to it except its too creamy color. And when all other obstacles were removed as to the milling of durum wheat, then the golden color, (think of it, golden colored butter but not bread), was considered fatal and poor old durum was still kept in the singed cat class when the farmers offered it to the elevators.

Blending is a process, a practice in the baking trades, and in the flour milling industry. When one wheat is low in gluten the blending of another stronger flour with it makes up, equilibrates it, so to speak. And it became the custom, with some mills, to buy durum wheat, at from 10 to 30 cents per bushel under the market, and mill it as a blend, 10, 20, 30, may be 50%, with the regular flour sold at the top market price. And this went on year after year, the farmers of a single state, growing say 20,000,000 bushels of durum, receiving from two to six millions of dollars less than their durum crop was actually worth.

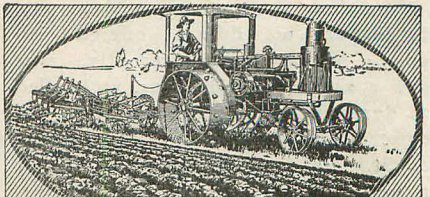
Despite the fact that they were posted each spring that the durum market was bare, they continued to sell on the discounted market dictated by the elevator man, until right now, durum having soared beyond the Singed Cat class it has created a sort



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A tractor gives you the power you need to practice best farming methods, plow deep and do all your work in the right way at the right time, which means bigger crops. Gives you power that doesn't have to stop for rest or sleep—power that hot weather and hard ground can't stop—power in a concentrated form that one man can handle.

You can't turn a switch and stop a horse eating. But a tractor stops eating when it stops work.

There's a Size Avery Tractor to Fit Your Size Farm

Sliding frame, double drive, two speed gears, low speed heavy duty tractor motors, extra large crankshafts, renewable inner cylinder walls, no pumps or fan.

Prices—3-Plow Tractor, \$760 cash; 4-Plow Tractor, \$1120 cash; 5-Plow \$1680; 6-Plow \$2145; 8-10-Plow \$2475. Avery "Self-Lift" Plows and "Yellow-Fellow" Threshers are also built in sizes to fit any of the above size tractors. We also build a special smaller size tractor for \$235 cash.

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Get ready for the Spring business. We can give you service in this line, as well as others, for we have expert **Welders, Machinists and Mechanics** who with our equipment are able to accomplish the most difficult jobs. We re-bore motor car and gas engine **Cylinders** and fit them with larger pistons and rings. We use the very best of material that can be had. **Auto Metal Bodies** and trailers built, write for prices.

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of wheat social circle of its own, into which the ordinary wheats can not climb! Kubanka durum wheat, the blue ribbon wheat of the world.

So how many bushels of durum wheat went into blended flours, with naught said about durum wheat on the sacks or barrels, no man knows, other than in the spring there was, as usual, no durum offered. All gone. Nobody, until recently, ever saw a sack of durum flour, so labeled as durum flour, in a grocery store. A close telephone census of the grocers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, five or more years ago, as to durum flour, disclosed the fact that there was not a sack in stock; that the grocers, to a man, replied that they never heard of such a flour, a number taking it as a joke.

Would durum flour make bread? We knew that France and Italy, for centuries, perhaps, had used naught but durum Semolina for macaroni, Spaghetti and Italian pastes generally, and so when durum was introduced into America it went by the name of not durum wheat but "macaroni" wheat, because no other wheat would make macaroni equal to that made from durum. So the U. S. Department of Agriculture caused to be made by a first class baker in Washington, D. C., 300 loaves each, one lot of 300 from a barrel of Minnesota Spring wheat flour, and the other lot of 300 from patent Kubanka Durum flour. A loaf of each was sent widely over the country to millers, housewives, domestic scientists, flour experts, chemists, etc., the loaves distinctly but privately marked, and in a short circular accompanying the two loaves their opinions were asked. Of the replies sent 74% gave the blue ribbon to the durum flour loaf.

A prominent New York baker repeated a similar test on his own account and reported as follows to a trade journal:

That durum flour yielded 16 pounds more dough to the barrel than did the Minnesota spring wheat flour; durum had a higher water absorption;

the grain of durum was even, close and fine; the durum loaf had a rich, creamy color which was very pleasing and looked as if milk and malt extract were used, altho neither were used. The durum loaf on the whole presented a much better appearance, the rich, brown crust giving an impression of richness and solidity. Sugar need not be added to durum flour. It is particularly rich in sugar, which explains the bloom and good appearance of the loaf. The durum loaf had a very agreeable taste and was fully as satisfactory.

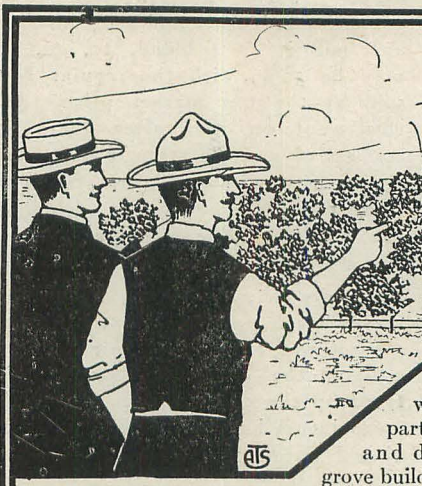
It is agreeable to eat and still moist, even after the fourth day. It yielded 333 pounds of dough to the barrel, 16 pounds more than Minnesota spring wheat flour.

As to the Minnesota spring wheat flour loaf, it provided a larger looking loaf; was white, as usual. It could no longer be eaten when the durum loaf was still moist and palatable. It had a better expansion in the oven than

Corn Annual Now Ready Free to All
Seeds
Trees
If you would raise matured corn you must plant Will's acclimated Seed. See Catalog for Our Special Collections.

OSCAR H. WILL & CO.
BISMARCK, N. DAK.

ECONOMY 12½¢
Before you buy any more fence write for facts and full description on our 26 inch **ECONOMY** Hog Fence at 12½¢. per rod. Many other styles and prices. WRITE NOW, to
Keystone Steel & Wire Co.,
7893 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.



It has been demonstrated that the choice land for citrus culture is in the Lake or Ridge region of South Central Florida, of which Polk County is the hub. It is an established fact, also, that this section of the State offers exceptional advantages for winter and all-year-round homes. In no part of Florida is there more real activity and development in substantial home and grove building than in Polk County.

You Cannot Buy Land at Lake Alfred Until After a Personal Inspection

A rule of those controlling the townsite and grove land of the Florida Fruitlands Company is that a prospective purchaser must visit the property and make a personal selection before a sale is made. This has proved a wise and very satisfactory precaution, for all our buyers are well pleased.

Lake Alfred is on the main line and at an important junction point of a trunk railroad in the Ridge and Lake region of the State, a few miles distant from Florence Villa and Winter Haven. The town has a high elevation and is located between Lake Alfred and Lake Haines. It has electric lights, water, schools, churches, hard-surfaced roads, etc. Write now for illustrated booklet.

Florida Fruitlands Company
Dakota Boulevard Lake Alfred, Florida

DIRECTORS

Geo. H. Hollister, President Northern Trust Company; F. C. Gardner, Gardner Hotel Company; B. G. Tenneson, attorney, Fargo, North Dakota; Ed Pierce, banker and attorney; F. W. Froemke, President Ransom County Immigration Association, Sheldon, North Dakota; Thomas Pierce, banker, Enderlin, N. D. These gentlemen are prominent citizens of North Dakota, whose names will be recognized by persons familiar with the development of the eastern portion of the State and western Minnesota. They became interested in Florida through spending their winters there and have thoroughly investigated all sections of the State. A considerable number of other substantial citizens of the Dakotas and Minnesota live at Lake Alfred during the winter, and you are invited to share its hospitality.



Here's The ANSWER
To almost any problem that arises on your farm.
FREE—who have not had a copy.
This big 160 page book—Ropp's New Calculator (worth 50c) will be sent free and post-paid. We will also mail you our catalog of—
SQUARE DEAL FENCE
the only wire fence that has the famous self-draining double-grip, Square Deal Lock. Other lasting qualities are heavy 30-4 pure galvanizing, one-piece stay wires and wavy strand wires. Write today.
KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
6040 Industrial Street, Peoria, Ill.

the durum loaf.

And this bread from the reviled, discredited, spat-upon and religiously cursed durum wheat! One man even went so far as to hold that Secretary Wilson should be all but boiled-in-oil and then, to make assurances doubly sure, hanged, drawn and quartered, all without benefit of clergy, because of importing this **bastard** wheat into the United States and thus infecting, adulterating our standard wheats, etc. And as to adulteration the enclosed has come to hand which certainly has a ring to it that makes one who has followed this durum wheat history for years laugh loud and long, and when that for so long durum has been considered the Singed Cat of wheat society. From a miller of durum wheat:

You are aware of the fact that many of the durum mills have been manufacturing durum wheat flour for a good many years using nothing but the durum in the manufacture of this flour and selling this flour as pure durum wheat product to the macaroni manufacturers. On account of the durum being about 10 cents per bushel higher than the spring wheat, Kansas or winter wheat, some of our durum wheat millers have gotten the habit of mixing these and then selling the flour to the macaroni manufacturers as pure durum wheat flour. This is not a legitimate way of doing business; and it seems that the government ought to take steps towards insisting upon macaroni, that is being offered for sale in the United States, being made of pure durum wheat flour or "SEMOLINA." The macaroni people are complaining bitterly because of the large amount of imported macaroni; but when they consider for a moment that they are making an inferior grade of goods because of using any and all kinds of flour, it serves these people right. Would very much like to see the government take steps towards having the macaroni people use nothing but durum wheat products in the manufacture of macaroni and kindred products."

But enough—out of all its days of misery durum has come into its own; the fur of the Singed Angora, was just singed, only. This spring farmers will put more acres under the plow and the coming fall may yield, who knows, a seventy-five million bushel crop—of durum. The only danger is that farmers may be tempted to grow durum out of the environment, whilst it is essentially a semi-arid dry-farmed wheat and deteriorates under moist conditions.

I have not done justice to my subject. Somebody, some day, may col-

lect the data and write a book upon the tragedy and romance connected with durum wheat.

But that the French and Italian governments now are buyers of durum wheat in the northwest, buying every bushel of durum in sight, already has sent the wheat up to \$1.60 and may send it to \$2.00.

Each year sees new mills going up for the exclusive grinding of durum wheat, two immense mills going up in Minneapolis recently. Whether, with the increasing durum harvests, they will keep durum in advance of Fife, Blue Stem, Turkey Red, Marquis and other standard wheats, I can not say, but one thing is certain, the man at the elevator will have to do some "argufying" in future with the durum farmer to induce him to knock 10, 20 or 30 cents per bushel off durum offerings from and under the going price of No. 1 Northern wheat.

Note. This article was written twelve months ago and facts recently have come to me to verify, drive home and clinch every word said by me regarding the superlative value of patent durum flour as a bread flour. There is not a flour milled richer in gluten and sucrose than durum flour. If a poor weak flour can be boosted into marketable condition by blending durum flour with it—how much better than even the best of flours would durum Kubanka patent prove to be put out on the market by itself? The writing is on the wall. Just a matter of "eventually" when durum flour will lead all the rest.

PRICE PER POUND OF LEAN MEATS

We have become accustomed to comparing various foods according to

HONEY

Pure Extracted honey—the most healthful and wholesome of all sweets. Our honey is put up in a neat clean manner, and is strictly first class in every way. Price: 2-60 lb. cans in case, \$12.60; 1-60 lb. can \$6.60; 6-10 lb. pails in case, \$7.20; 6-5 lb. pails in case \$3.75; single 10 lb. pails \$1.25; single 5 lb. pails \$.65.

EGGERS APIARIES CO.,
Eau Claire, R. 1 : Wisconsin

BEST QUALITY OF NEW FROZEN LAKE SUPERIOR HERRING



Daily catch by our own Fishing Fleet. Carefully packed loose in Sanitary strong Boxes. Prompt shipment in cold weather. \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; Pickerel \$6.00 per 100 lbs., 50 lbs. \$3.50; Pike \$9.00 per 100 lbs.; New Salted Lake Herring \$3.50 per 100 lbs., keg 50 lbs. \$2.00. Send for prices.

ELLINGSON & HANSON
Duluth, : : : : Minn.



FRESH Frozen Lake Superior Herring

ring in 100 lb. box, \$3.25; and in sacks 100 lbs., \$3.00. Fresh Salted Herring \$3.25, 100 lbs. keg \$2.00 in 50 lbs. keg.

HERMANSON & WAADE
Box 355, Two Harbors, Minn.

FISH! FISH!



Fresh Frozen Herring, per 100-lb. box, \$3.50
Salted Herring.....per 100-lb. keg, \$3.50

These Herring are caught in the ice cold waters of Lake Superior. They are handled in a clean, sanitary manner, and packed in neat clean packages. Boxes for frozen Herring are lined with waxed paper. Our fish will satisfy the most particular. Give us a trial.

Send money order with your order and name railroad by which you wish shipment. Reference: City National Bank.

STENSON FISH CO.
5th Ave. Dock, - DULUTH, MINN.

Enjoy Eating Split Rock Herring



Such nourishing easily digested food tones up the stomach and whole system. It helps you to think clearer and enjoy life better and cheaper. These fish are good because we only catch them when they are at their best. They cost you less this winter because we have established a Branch House at Fargo, N. D. You only pay the freight charges from that branch to your home town. This means that you can get your fish more promptly than if you ordered from Two Harbors or Duluth, Minn., and just think of the savings you make alone in freight charges.

OUR PRICES F. O. B., FARGO, N. D., ARE:

Split Rock Herring "De Luxe" 100 lb. Box \$3.85; Loose frozen 100 lb. keg \$3.75; 50 lb. \$1.90. Frozen Pickerel, \$.06. Pike, \$.09. Whitefish, \$.07. Salt Herring, 100 lb. keg, \$3.75; 50 lb. keg \$2.30; Hamburg Herring, 10 lb. pail spiced and cut, \$1.25.

We pack any assortment from 10 pounds upwards in boxes at no extra cost. Our New Fish Receipt Cooking Book Free with each order. Order Now or write for price list.

SCANDIA FISH COMPANY, DOCK A, DULUTH, MINN.

TYPEWRITERS

All kinds of factory rebuilt typewriters for sale at very low prices—\$10 and up. Farmers, teachers, doctors, lawyers,—everybody uses a typewriter nowadays. Why not you? Our prices make it possible for anyone to own a typewriter of his own. Write us at once.

Berg Typewriter Exchange
Dept. 21, - Hendrum, Minn.

Caught 51 Rats One week

Trap resets itself; 22 inches high; will last for years. Can't get out of order; weighs 7 pounds. Twelve rats caught one day. Cheese is used doing away with poisons. The trap does its work and never fails and is always ready for the next rat. When rats and mice pass the device they die. Rats are disease carriers; also cause fires. These Catchers should be in every school house. Rat Catcher sent prepaid on receipt of \$3. Mouse Catcher, 10 inches high, \$1. Money back if not satisfied.

H. D. SWARTS
Inventor and Manufacturer
Universal Rat and Mouse Traps

Box 566 : : Scranton, Pa.

I HAVE SOME Bargains In Northern Minnesota Lands

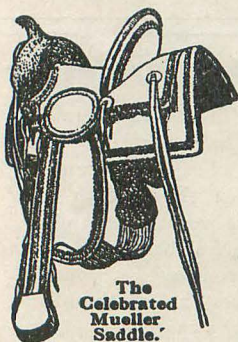
Good crops, lots of rain and sunshine, REASONABLE PRICES, EASY TERMS, PERFECT TITLES

BUY DIRECT FROM OWNER
AND SAVE MONEY

Write for information to

CLAYTON C. CROSS
Bemidji, - - Minnesota

A\$45 Saddle,\$36Cash



The
Celebrated
Mueller
Saddle.

Our latest Swell Fork Saddle, 14-inch swell front, 28-in. wool-lined skirt, 3-in. stirrup leather, 1/4 rig, made of best oak leather, guaranteed beef hide covered solid steel fork.

THE FRED
MUELLER

Saddle & Harness Co., Dept. R, 1413-15-17-19 Larimer St. Denver, Colo. Send in your name for our catalogue now ready.

READ THIS

There must be a reason why there is such a demand for Justin's Boots. If you are going to wear boots, why not wear the best? Yours for the Best Cowboy Boots Made. Send us your address on a postal card and we will send you our catalogue, and self-measuring system.

GIVE US A TRIAL

H. J. JUSTIN & SONS
Mfgs. of Justin's Celebrated Cowboy Boots. NOCONA, TEXAS

their price per pound and believing that to be a fair comparison. The following experiment is interesting in this connection.

Dr. P. F. Trowbridge, a meat expert, determined from a number of studies the average proportion of lean meat, bone and refuse in the standard retail cuts of meat. The following table shows the average retail prices and also the actual cost of the lean meat per pound when the weight of the waste has been deducted.

Name of Cut	Price per Lb.	Cost to Consumer of lean meat per lb.
Shanks	5 cts.	12.2 cts.
Shins	5 cts.	8.9 cts.
Neck	10 to 12½ cts.	14.9 to 15 cts.
Plate	10 to 12½ cts.	18 cts.
Chuck	15 to 18 cts.	20 to 24 cts.
Flank	8 to 10 cents	20 to 24 cts.
Rib	18 to 22 cents	30 to 37 cts.
Loin	25 cents	43 cents

PLANTING TREES

To secure the best results with trees the right varieties need to be used and they should be planted in the right relation to the buildings.

One way to secure this information is to make a rough sketch of the buildings, indicating the directions and sending it to the North Dakota Experiment Station. The Horticultural Department will return you a drawing showing where the trees should be planted in order to secure the best results. The varieties and where to place them will also be indicated.

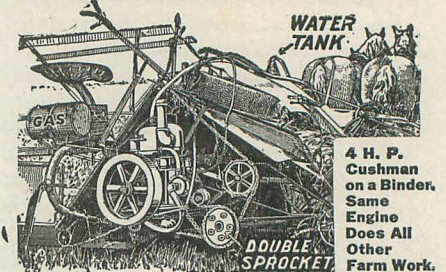
A NEW WAY OF SEEDING ALFALFA

A new way of seeding alfalfa is being tried out by W. R. Porter on the North Dakota Demonstration Farms. In 1915 it was tried out on five farms with good success on four of them. This method consists in sowing one row of alfalfa, and four of wheat or barley and so on. It requires a drill with a grass seed attachment. Close up all the seed cups except every fifth one and in the grain box close up every fifth seed cup. With the twenty shoe or disc drill the third and eighth seed cup from each end in the grain box and leave the corresponding cups in the grass seed box open. This places the alfalfa rows thirty inches apart.

By this method in 1915 a crop of grain was secured and a good stand of alfalfa. It required but a small amount of alfalfa seed—one pound to an acre.

In the western part of the state a field sown in this way averaged 25 bushels of wheat and the alfalfa did fine. There will not be the same certainty of securing a stand by this method as when the alfalfa is sown alone. It has the great advantage that a crop is secured the same year the alfalfa is sown.

Saves a Team



4 H. P. Cushman on a Binder. Same Engine Does All Other Farm Work.

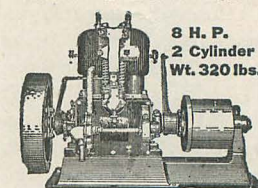
Cushman Binder Engines

For All Farm Work

Thousands are in use in the Northwest, doing all-purpose work, that were bought for binder use. A 4 H. P. engine that will stand up on the binder will deliver the goods on any stationary job.

Cushman Engines are Throttle Governed and run easily and quietly. May be run at any speed—speed changed while running. Direct water circulating pump prevents overheating, even on all-day run. Equipped with Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley. Very light weight and easy to move from job to job. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs.; 8 H. P. only 320 lbs. Sizes 4 to 20 H. P. Not a cheap engine but cheap in the long run.

Iver A. Madson, Wheatland, N. D., writes: "I have six engines and the Cushman is the best. It does not jump like a heavy engine. On the binder it is a great saver of horse flesh. It will do all you claim and more too." Ask for free engine book.



8 H. P. 2 Cylinder Wt. 320 lbs. CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS 88, North 21st Street LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

WOOD! WOOD!

I have several hundred cords of choice Birch and Tamarach wood for sale at the following prices: \$3.75 for birch and \$2.75 for tamarach, sawed 12 inch at 75 cents per cord extra. F. O. B. cars Tenstrike, Minn.

PAUL HALUPTZOK

Tenstrike, - Minnesota

3 BIG BARGAINS



Please Mention the N. D. F. When Writing the Advertisers.

THE STATE PURE SEED LIST

The State Pure Seed Law authorizes the Botanist and State Seed Commissioner to investigate the quality of the seeds grown by any grower in the state of North Dakota and when he has satisfied himself as to the quality to make a list of the names of such growers and show the amount of seed which they have on hand as seed for sale for sowing purposes. This list is sent to any person who wishes to buy such seeds. This, in theory, should aid wholesale seed houses in the state to procure good stock of seed and should aid any other buyers or growers to locate good seed.

The office at the Pure Seed Laboratory has no interest in the price for which the seeds are bought and sold. That rests with the grower and the buyer of the seed. From the above statement, it must be evident that unless those who have grown seed of high quality submit it to the laboratory for purity and germination tests and furnish the facts regarding the amount on hand at an early date, etc., that the State Seed Commissioner cannot make a list of such seeds early enough in the season to be of great advantage to the grower or to the man who wishes to buy for planting purposes or for sale and further distribution.

In past years the laboratory has listed something over a hundred thousand bushels of good seed each year and we have had many letters from the growers, indicating their success in selling thru the list and many congratulatory letters from buyers regarding the system. It is thus evident that the laboratory, in association with its summer field inspection, is working out a valuable system of finding good home grown seed.

I would particularly call attention of the growers that they should send in their seeds as early as possible in order to have them tested and listed. If they want them specially certified, then they should study the law and submit them accordingly. There is always a much greater call for good seeds on the part of seedsmen and other growers than we have been able to supply by the list.

H. L. BOLLEY,
State Seed Commissioner.

FARMERS' ELEVATORS

The Minnesota Experiment Station has just published a bulletin on Farmers' Elevators. This publication goes into the details of running and equipping a co-operative grain elevator and gives the best basis of operation.

The United States Department of

Agriculture have worked out a system of accounting for co-operative elevators. Copies of this can be secured from the Department or thru the North Dakota Experiment Station. The Agricultural Experiment Stations are doing a good deal of work in investigating the different phases of marketing. The North Dakota Experiment Station is furthering the work in investigations that will form the basis for a proper basis of grading grain and the securing of a return for its real value. The marketing of grain is one of the most important lines of business in North Dakota and one that is of importance to all in the state.

WILD OATS

Wild oats is one of the great crops in North Dakota. A visit to a threshing machine, or elevator in the fall brings out the fact that practically all the grain is quite badly in-

6 Apple Trees 50c
Four to Six Feet Tall

2 early; 2 Winter; 2 Crabapple. Hardy tested varieties—Kellogg's Hardy Northern Grown trees are backed by 62 years in the nursery business. Send today for this bargain collection, also our 1916 Price List of trees, shrubs and small fruit plants. It is **FREE** KELLOGG'S NURSERY, Box 254, Janesville, Wis.

fest. This results in the grain being docked. In other words the wild oats have occupied space in fields that should have been occupied by grain.

The wild oats are not hard to kill. Rotating the crops is their finish while continuous grain growing only gives them just the chance that they need to increase.

OLD SEED
CORN

Finely selected home-grown Minnesota No. 13, raised and cured for seed 1914. Best seed corn obtainable. Also five varieties 1915 corn, thoroly tested. Write for prices.

CHRISTINELUND FARM
Dassel, : Minnesota



A disinfecting germ-killing white paint

CARBOLA

at less than 10c a gallon

Use it where you now use white-wash

CARBOLA paints a snow-white, and at the same time disinfects. It kills all animal parasites and prevents the germs of roup, white diarrhea, cholera, foot-and-mouth disease, etc., from becoming epidemic in your flocks and herds.

CARBOLA helps the poultryman keep his flocks strong and vigorous so they produce better, fatten faster. It helps the dairyman keep his herd healthy and at the same time comply with the strict sanitary regulations of health officers and creameries.

Paint health and sunshine into your barns, with a brush or a sprayer. *Send for booklet.*

10 pounds (10 gallons)	\$1.00
plus parcel post or express charges	
20 pounds (20 gallons)	\$2.00
50 pounds (50 gallons)	\$4.00

From your Dealer or

Dept. 48E CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., 7 East 42d St., N.Y.

North Dakota Farmer

Entered as second class matter in the postoffice at
Lisbon, North Dakota

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH

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Lisbon, N. D.

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Insect pests.**

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Address all business correspondence to the
Lisbon office.

Vol. 17 JANUARY, 1915 No 7

Dry-farming and good farming are
almost synonymous terms.

Don't fail to read "The Tragedy and
Romance of Durum Wheat."

Real culture finds expression in the
foundations of human conduct instead
of table manners, as many seem to
think.

The young man who decides to be-
come a farmer and gets himself ready
for his job will make no mistake. The
world is at his feet.

If personal aggrandizement would
only give way to service that tended
toward substantial public benefit,
what a commonwealth we might de-
velop!

The year 1915 will go down in his-
tory as one of the most freakish, as to
weather conditions, that has been
recorded since the weather bureau was
established.

North Dakota will be what its
citizens make of it. A good start has
been made by the pioneers. Now let
their children and late comers com-
plete the good work.

How do you like this sentiment:
"Plow deep, harrow often, pray for
rain, and conserve the moisture." A
whole bulletin could not give out any
more or better information. Better
try it.

The man who thinks his wife's
judgment not good enough to vote
should not forget that once upon a
time her judgment was put to the
test when she accepted him. Did she
act wisely?

Every farmer should use his own
printed letterheads, having given his
farm an appropriate name. The chil-
dren will take pride in a home so
easily made up-to-date, and the par-
ents will also experience the same feeling.

The children's corn-growing, pig-
feeding, and bread-baking contests
tend the right way. The entertain-
ment of the winners of these contests
tests by the North Dakota Agricul-
tural College is another big incentive
for the young country children to fall
in love with rural life.

To secure the profitable end of
farming, the farmer should own and
control the mills, elevators, coal
mines and packing plants. This
would mean real co-operation instead
of hot air co-operation, where the
farmer gets the glad hand, and the
other fellow gets the long end of the
profits.

The farmers' clubs of the state
should federate. That is, at least
once every year delegates representing
the different local clubs should hold a
convention for the purpose of unifying
their influence and centering it upon
the accomplishment of things that
affect their business. Otherwise, farm-
ers exert but feeble influence or no in-
fluence at all.

Have you deprived your neighbor of
his natural heritage of Nature's re-
sources? Have you need of a million
just because your brain is shaped a
trifle different from the brain of your
neighbor? Was it all industry, tact
and hustle, or was it lack of con-
science that majored in your financial
success?

These are pertinent questions in a
country that has gone "Money mad."

The European countries are at this
moment waging the most brutal war
in human history with no logical
cause for all this suffering and blood-
shed except greed for power and com-
mercial advantage. And as might
have been anticipated more treasure
will be destroyed—to say nothing of
human life and the menace to civili-
zation—than can be restored in three
generations.

There is a growing sentiment that
teachers in the public schools, es-
pecially in an agricultural state like
North Dakota, should have a fair
knowledge of agriculture. In other
words a public school teacher should
not be wholly ignorant of the state's
principal business and the mode of
life of the great majority of its peo-
ple. Agricultural practice is so closely

woven into the every-day lives of the
great majority of the people of the
state that an intelligent interest in
agriculture on the part of the teacher,
whose influence counts for so much in
the development of the youthful
minds, is considered essential. A
state that neglects to emphasize its
principal industry and to train its
children in harmony with it, is bound
to be considered decadent, measured
by any sort of progressive standard.

The family with limited means can
secure a comfortable home in North
Dakota with less money and risk than
in any other part of the United States.
The thousands of happy homes al-
ready established here by just such
families.

The best advertisement an agricul-
tural state can get is the illustrated
lectures that are reflected from
growing crops and herds of livestock;
from fields studded with shocks and
separators running full time; of com-
fortable homes supplied with modern
drudgery-relieving appliances for the
benefit of wife and mother; of pros-
perity resulting from intelligent man-
agement of the farms. These evi-
dences of the desirability of a country
in which to build a home, beat by a
mile all the yawping the politicians
can offer, because it is the real thing.
A country like North Dakota is best
advertised by skilful farming and a
system of co-operation that will give
the farmer his legitimate share of the
profits. Given this and farming sci-
entifically—immigration will take care
of itself.

THINK IT OVER

Mills should be built in the state
to convert our wheat into flour. This
wheat, owing to its richer gluten con-
tent, makes the best flour in the
world. It would be in a class by it-
self, if milled without admixture with
softer wheats, and selling on its mer-
its it would have no serious competi-
tion. Our lignite coal mines would
supply the necessary fuel to furnish
the steam power. The bran, shorts
and dockage, together with other
coarse grains and ensilage, would fat-
ten all the livestock the state should
maintain. Then with a farmer-con-
trolled packing plant to prepare the
meat ready for consumption and with
dairy products manufactured in due
proportion, North Dakota would ad-
vance in independence and prosperity
by leaps and bounds. All the money
cost of labor in the mills, mines and
packing plants would bring a profit to
some one, since most of it would be
spent for groceries, clothing, rent,
etc., and thus remain in the state.

the feeder. Balanced rations may differ very much in the kind of food-stuffs of which they are composed, the amounts of the same used and the amounts of the various elements of nutrition present. What would be a perfectly balanced ration for one class of stock would not be considered best for another class. Generally on the farm where a variety of crops are grown a well balanced ration may be made up with the addition of little if any outside foodstuffs altho in many cases wheat bran, oil meal and sometimes cotton seed meal may be purchased to an advantage.

NEW YEAR FAVORABLE HORSE INTEREST

DRAFT HORSE FUTURE ESPECIALLY BRIGHT

1916 ushers in what promises to be one of the most favorable seasons horse breeders have ever faced. Draft horse producers have especial reason to feel optimistic. The marked improvement in the industrial world has brought transportation facilities again into active service and all transportation agencies,—railroads, motors, and teams,—are being used more freely than for two years past. Draft geldings have been in good demand at higher prices, and the farm demand for useful draft mares is already so strong that horse dealers are being eliminated as buyers of good draft mares.

Pure bred draft horses are also in keen demand. The elimination of

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR BOTS AND WORMS IN HORSES

Every farmer will be pleased to learn of a most effective remedy for bots and other worms in horses which is absolutely reliable and has the indorsement of the U. S. Government. It is put up in Gelatine capsules which by a peculiar action will kill every worm in the stomach. Hundreds of bots and other worms have been removed from a single horse by these capsules. They can easily be given and used on mares in foal and colts, as they do not injure the stomach in any way; they have been used by thousands of farmers and veterinarians with excellent results. If your horses are run-down, stubborn, lazy, etc., just try some Heureka Capsules and see what they will do. Price \$2.00 for 12 capsules or with Balling gun: Two dozen at \$5.00; four dozen \$8.00. Order today from the Breeders' Remedy Co., 47 Biddle St., Dept. 45, Milwaukee, Wis.—Adv't.

imports since August, 1914 have resulted in a marked stimulus to horse breeding in this country, and more satisfactory prices have been paid to the breeders and raisers of good American bred draft colts than at any time in our past history.

The total number of horses on farms, April 1st, 1910, was 19,833,113 head, and the Government estimates for Jan. 1st, 1915, credited this country with 21,195,000 head,—an increase of 6.86% over 1910.

The fifteen states on which we have definite data as to stallions in service are Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, Washington, Oregon and Montana. These states had, January 1st, 1915, a total of approximately 11,085,352 horses assuming the same rate of increase for these states as for the United States as a whole. They also had, according to the latest available Stallion Board reports, 47697 stallions, all told, in service, 23671 of which were pure bred draft stallions.

If this proportion held good thruout the United States, it would give us a total of 91357 stallions in service, approximately half of which could be classed as pure bred drafters. As a matter of fact, however, the number is probably somewhat less, as all the important horse producing states, except Indiana, Ohio and Texas, are included in our figures and the proportion of stallions in use in other states is unquestionably lower, as less attention is given there to horse production. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that these percentages hold good, however, we have about 40,000 pure bred draft stallions and approximately the same number of stallions of other kinds, most of which are grades and mongrels. Any well informed horse breeder will admit that at least ten per cent of the stallions in service are annually being retired because of age, death, unsoundness, or other cause, and it therefore follows that about 8,000 stallions are annually being retired from the breeding ranks. To make good on wastage alone, therefore, we must replace 4,000 pure bred draft stallions annually, and as the other stallions, grade and otherwise, should for the most part be replaced by pure bred draft sires, we actually need around seven thousand good draft sires annually to fill the places of horses dropping out of service.

During the fiscal years of the various draft horse record associations ending in 1915, approximately 12,000 American bred draft horses were recorded. This includes both sexes and

all ages of Percherons, Clydesdales, Belgians, Shires, French Draft and Suffolk. Less than half of these were stallions so that we are producing annually now, less than 6,000 draft stallions. It is recognized by all horsemen that at least one-fifth of

IMMUNE DUROCS

I have a few extra choice boars sired by B. and V's Orion and out of Miss Crimson, junior champion sow at Minn. State Fair, 1914. Prices reasonable. Write your wants to Wm Martig, West Concord, Minn.

Our Registered Chester White Boars of March and April farrow are ready for service. Good enough to ship to you C. O. D. Colonial Stock Farm, Esmond, N. D.

MISCELLANEOUS

Live Agents Wanted. You can make a nice profit by selling our guaranteed field seeds, seed corn and seed grain among your neighbors. We pay liberal commissions to reliable agents. Don't apply unless you can furnish references. Fargo Seed House, Fargo, N. D.

NO. 1 RYEGRASS seed for sale at \$1.50 per single bushel. Two to ten bushel \$1.40. Eleven bushels and up \$1.20, bags included. Makes excellent hay and is no trouble to kill out.

J. CHARLES MARTIN

Maxbass, ————— North Dakota

MEN'S SWEATER COATS, 69 CENTS. Men's gray ribbed sweater coats, heavy winter weight, first quality, v-neck, and two pockets: plain woven border with good quality buttons. These are part of our war orders that were not delivered, we are in a position to sell them while they last at 69 cents each, postpaid. Phil-Ray Company, Marble Falls, Texas.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

FREE CATALOG KANSAS CITY, MO.

WANTED: Information regarding good farm or unimproved land for sale. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

LEARN TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC. We train men and women to be good public speakers. Money, position and prominence to be gained thru good platform work. Total cost is only \$5.00. We teach other things—send for outline. Prin. W. C. Moore, New Egypt, N. J.

WANTED. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers, any time. Envilla Stock Farm, Cogswell, N. D.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

POWER FARMING. The magazine of farming with mechanical power. Send 10 cents for three months' trial subscription. Power Farming, Box C, St. Joseph, Mich.

Auctioneering

COL. H. A. KINNEY

Real Estate and Registered Stock Specialist—22 years experience. Write for dates and terms Breeder and shipper of Chester White hogs. Larger blood lines for 1915. Milnor, ————— NORTH DAKOTA

DAD'S ELECTRIC LANTERN
TRADE MARK
300 FT. of POWERFUL ILLUMINATING BRILLIANCY
IT'S A DANDY HANDY LANTERN—ASK TO SEE IT—FIRELESS—EVER-READY—PRACTICAL FOR ALL LANTERN USES
LIGHTS WITH ANY 6-INCH SIZE STANDARD DRY CELL BATTERY
AT ALL DEALERS EVERYWHERE—TRY IT—BUY IT
HYTTE'S FACTORIES, 5062 LITE ST. INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.



PRICE \$2

the stallions that are recorded are not good enough to be of any real service in improving the draft horse stock of the country. It therefore follows that we are really producing less than five thousand good pure bred draft sires annually, when we need at least 7,000 per year, at the lowest calculation.

Aside from the foregoing considerations, there are other factors which augur well for the draft horse industry. High priced land and labor have led our farmers to study methods of reducing costs in farm work. The advantages draft horses have over light horses in farm work are numerous.

Besides this, the heavy horses sell more readily and at higher prices, when surplus is to be sold. Light weight horses have been bought at prices ranging from \$110 to \$150, while draft horses have brought from \$200 to \$300 each. This is an important factor, for every well managed farm has a few surplus horses to sell annually, and the readier sale, and higher prices realized for draft stock, are factors which must appeal strongly to all thinking farmers. Maximum cash returns are what we are all interested in, and this we obtain from drafters used in farm work.

These are facts which thinking farmers will ponder well. Horse buyers have scoured the United States as never before. More than half a million horses and over one hundred thousand mules have gone for war purposes. Demands from abroad will continue as long as the war lasts, and will be strong for years afterward, for the battling nations must call on us for horses for industrial purposes. Country sales already reflect the feeling of conservative farmers, who are reported good buyers at strong prices, on first class mares weighing 1600 pounds or over, whether grade or pure bred.

The recent cable from President Aveline, Percheron Society of France, that the Government there has agreed to allow the exportation of two hundred stallions, foaled in 1912 or earlier, only serves to emphasize the extent to which war has curtailed supplies abroad.

Good blood and liberal feeding will pay better in draft horses than in any other class of stock, always providing that a man buys no more mares than he needs in his farm operations, and exercises good management—essential to success in any line.

If you have a live stock query of any kind write

The North Dakota Farmer
We're at your service.



Poultry Department



THE MEDICINE CHEST—IS IT NEEDED?

Michael K. Noyer

It does not pay to doctor poultry. That is true when it relates to real sickness. But it does pay to treat the early symptoms. I believe in nipping troubles in the bud. It is a mistake to give medicine to a well fowl—it is worse to harbor and attempt to cure a case of contagion. For all cases of serious illness the axe is the safest and quickest remedy.

Prevention is far better than cure. There is a greater art in keeping chickens well than there is in trying to get them well.

An American journalist traveling in Europe sends the writer this information, from an English poultry standpoint.

"The necessity for a medicine chest has often been urged, as frequently a simple remedy applied in time saves a valuable flock of young or old birds. A few shillings spent in harmless drugs is strongly advised, such as Epsom salts—for saline treatment in liver troubles and overfatted conditions and improving the functional organs, one teaspoonful (in soft food) for every six birds; ammoniated quinine—excellent in cases of colds and chills, 15 drops in water twice or thrice daily; sulphate of iron—splendid tonic, small piece in drinking water; sulphate of copper—a teaspoonful to every gallon of drinking water will prove an infallible remedy for roup and severe colds; cod liver oil—one teaspoonful twice a day improves tone and vigor of fowls, especially in mid-winter, and is also useful during the molt. Flowers of sulphur will

purify the blood and cure skin diseases; half-teaspoonful per bird is recommended, or it may be sprinkled daily in soft food. Glycerine is beneficial, and may be used as a vehicle for giving ipecacuanha wine (10 drops) in cases of bronchitis; also for mixing with creosote (10 drops) and tincture of perchloride of iron (20 drops) for painting the white or cankerous growths seen in the mouth of fowls suffering from diphtheria or roup. Permanganate of potash as a disinfectant is well known, and should be included in every medicine chest. Tincture of rhubarb, 10 drops in a quarter-teaspoonful of magnesia in cases of liver and general dulness of face and comb. Friar's balsam checks bleeding of comb, wattles, etc. Boracic ointment or zinc ointment is beneficial for sores; whilst boracic powder will make a good lotion for swollen head. Parrish's Chemical Food—a few drops in cod liver oil—is useful in cases of weakness. Olive oil, turpentine, vaseline, and pulverized chalk will be sometimes required."

It is not generally considered wise to have a hospital, and yet it is very convenient at times to have a place in which can be quartered a sick or even a droopy hen. I have a room in my shop building, in which on the sides are erected coops measuring two feet square and two feet high. This is away from the other fowls, and more convenient for treatment. When a hen becomes droopy, or has caught a cold, or received an injury in fighting, or had any mishap, into one of these coops it goes to receive treatment and to get rest.

It is a mistake to doctor fowls in flocks, or to put medicine in the drinking water for both sick and well birds. It would be just as foolish for the whole family to take medicine because one member is compelled to.

A medicine chest made up of say a bottle of liver pills, a box of carbolated vaseline, a small vial of vinegar, a small quantity of salt, and a vial of turpentine would come in very useful in cases of illness.

In that way the medicine chest will be valuable—but to have it stocked with all kinds of cures, for roup or canker, catarrh, or other bad ailments, will be money and time wasted.

The merits of the scratching shed are shown during bad weather.

Both Machines \$10
Freight Paid

Think of it! These two **UNBEATABLE** Wisconsin Machines—Winners in five great National Hatching Contests, both for only \$10, freight paid east of Rockies. Guaranteed 10 years and sold on 30 Days' Trial—

130 Eggs
130 Chicks

MONEY BACK
IF NOT SATISFIED

Wisconsins are made of genuine California Redwood. Incubators have double walls, double glass doors, copper tanks, self-regulating. Shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamps, etc., ready to run. Biggest incubator bargain of the year. Send for our new 1916 catalog fully describing this outfit. A postal brings it by return mail. 180-Egg Incubator and Brooder, both only \$12.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR COMPANY
Box 42 Racine, Wis.

30 Days Free Trial



Livestock Department

FARM AND STOCK NOTES

N. J. Shepherd

Lack of thrift is induced by lack of care.

Peculiarities of disposition are almost invariably transmitted.

Rich milk cannot be obtained by feeding the cow concentrated food.

The way the cream is ripened largely controls the flavor of the butter.

The man, the cow, and the feed, make the proper dairy combination.

The breeder who is constantly changing his idea is constantly tearing down his own work.

There is no surer way to dry off a cow than to leave a little milk in the udder at each milking.

The foods that are palatable exert a favorable influence upon the digestive organs and stimulate them to do their best work.

The cost of production and the expense of marketing are the two great factors in determining the cost of a crop.

The dairy cow is a source of large, regular and sure profits, a conservator and restorer of soil fertility and a builder of homes.

The absence of uniformity in form



Mildred Pierce of Ellendale with the litter on which she won fourth place in the 1915 North Dakota Pork Production Contest. Eleven Durocs that at 212 days weighed 2711 pounds. Return above feed cost, \$89.11.

The more cows are compelled to walk or run the less milk they will give.

The way to get the most out of a cow is to keep her in good condition.

The milk cow is a factory and must be supplied with raw material in quantities above a living ration.

In feeding, under all conditions, young animals make the largest gains in proportion to food consumed.

The foundation for the future growth and development of the young stock depends upon their present care.

With all stock exercise tends to develop the muscles and has a tendency to produce lean meat not fat.

Proper feeding of the dairy cow is one of the first things that the successful dairyman must thoroughly understand.

and color in a herd may be set down as an indication of indiscriminate and faulty breeding.

When cows are given less food than they require for maintenance and milk production the milk production must suffer or the cow.

It is more profitable to wear an implement out in continuous productive labor than to stretch its life over a term of years by intermittent service.

With growing pigs it is better to have them a little hungry and come to their feed with a sharp appetite than to have them lazy and indifferent.

If sheep are allowed to get out of condition, or to lose flesh the wool deteriorates in direct proportion and there will be a weak place in the

CLASSIFIED ADS.

One Cent a Word

Small advertisements will be classified under appropriate headings at the low price of one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany all orders. Each initial or number must count as one word. TRY IT HERE.

LIVE STOCK

DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS

Buy your new stock now while the price and express will be low. First class stock from prize winning sires at reasonable prices. Unrelated pairs and trios a specialty. New stock for old customers.

Roy W. Jacobs, : Wadena, Minn.

More Money Raising good Calves than anything else. High-grade Holstein, Guernsey and Shorthorn calves for \$12.50 to \$25.00 each, crated to express. Get full details. Paul E. Johnson, Station "L," South St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—Improved Chester White Pigs from April litter, either sex; pedigree furnished. John F. Zimmerman, Davenport, N. D., Route 2.

FOR SALE. Choice Chester White Boars and Gilts. From Prize-winning stock. W. I. Grout, Abercrombie, N. Dak.

FOR SALE: Chester White Gilts Bred to Dakota's Pride, a son of Sweepstakes No. 28006, the hog that weighed 1260 pounds. Also Pigs at weaning time.

THE PRATT FARM
Geo. A. Pratt, Prop. : Cooperstown, N. D.

For Sale: Poland China Spring Pig Boars, S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels, Grimm Alfalfa Timothy and Clover Seeds. Catalog Free. J. W. BECKMAN, COKATO, MINN.

Red Polled. If you are looking for choice bulls all ages, write, Howard H. Capener, Erie, N. D.

Pure bred Percheron Horses and Shorthorn Cattle Stock for sale. Nels Knutson & Sons, R. 1, Fullerton, N. D.

THE PLEASANT GROVE FARM at Holmes, Grand Forks County, sells registered Shropshire and Oxford Rams and Ewes; also Polled Durham Bull Calves. R. E. Strutz, Bismarck, North Dakota.

FOR SALE. Two Holstein Bull Calves, nicely marked and fine animals; Ages three and four months. Sired by my herd Bull Sir Albino Beets Segis No. 116611. Wm. Pewe, McHenry, North Dakota, R. R. 1.

HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY CALVES
From our dairy herd, either sex, for sale. Prices ranging from \$10.00 up, according to age.

RIVERVIEW FARM
Stern Bros., Prop. Frank Lamb, Mgr.
R. R. 2, Fargo, North Dakota

ENVILLA STOCK FARM

Envilla Stock Farm, Cogswell, N. D. will quote you special prices on Angus and Holstein Cattle, Shetland Ponies, Duroc Jersey Hogs, Wolf Hounds, Collies, Rat, Bird Dogs and other breeds, Angora Cats. All varieties of chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, pheasants, rabbits, ferrets. Pets. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers.

Bixby's Red Polls

My herd bull, J. D. Merryweather, No. 24396, is the son of J. D. Millie, A. R. Grand Champion cow at Minnesota and Montana, in the 1915 show-ring and won the milk and butter contest with Guernseys, Jerseys and Brown Swiss competing with records, of 600 pounds butterfat. J. D. Millie weighed 1280 pounds at thirty months old, and is full sister to the World's Champion two-year-old heifer. J. S. BIXBY, : LISBON, N. DAK.

Originators of the
Famous O.I.C.
Swine 1863

No Cholera, Foot and Mouth or any other contagious Disease
in our locality for over 50 Years
Why lose profit breeding and feeding scrub hogs?
Two O. I. C. Hogs Weighed 2806 lbs.
Will ship you sample pair of these famous hogs on time and give agency to first applicant. We are originators, most extensive breeders and shippers of pure bred hogs in the world. All foreign shipments are U.S. Gov't Inspected

Write-Today-
for Free Book, "The Hog from Birth to Sale"
The L. B. Silver Co.
544 Vickers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

GUERNSEY COWS AND BULLS

\$50.00..... Buys a bull calf
\$100.00..... Buys a yearling bull
\$125.00..... Buys a heifer calf
\$150.00..... Buys a two-year-old bull
\$200.00..... Buys a mature bull or cow
"McLARAN OF WRENSHALL," MINN.

PRAIRIE DELL STOCK FARM, GOLDEN MODEL DUROCS

The Prairie Stock Farm offers some of the best bred pigs in the state, sired by the following boars: Dakota Model and Golden Chief, out of shows by the following noted boars: Grand Champion Chief Col. International Grand Champion Volunteer, Dakota Model, and Golden Chief, and other good boars. Dakota Model was one of the largest boars in the state for his age. He was sired by Golden Model XX, a first prize hog and he by Golden Model 2nd. Dakota Model's dam was a half sister to the twice grand champion Crimson Beauty that sold at public auction for \$610.00. Golden Chief is an extra large hog. He was sired by Col. Chief 2nd, first prize at Minnesota and South Dakota state fairs, and he was a litter sister to the Junior Champion boar at South Dakota state fair. Choice pigs of both sets. Sows bred or open. I can sell unrelated pigs. Ship via Soo or Great Northern.
Maurice H. Bliss, - - Genesee, N. Dak.

HOLSTEINS. Beautifully Marked Holstein heifer and male calves, 15-16ths pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$20.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. All from mature dams and heavy milkers, guaranteed. One car heifers a year old, \$45.00. Write or send order to Edgewood Farm, R. 10, Whitewater, Wis.

DUROC JERSEYS Gilts out of such sows as Golden Model Queen 6th, Model Beauty and other sows as well bred as could be bought at the sales last winter. Write H. N. HOYME, Jasper, Minn.

HOLSTEIN Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. All ages. Write Envilla Stock Farm, Cogswell, North Dakota.

Lyndale Stock Farm

Breeders of Registered Red Polled Cattle, and Big Type Poland China Hogs. Some good bull calves for sale. Also have 75 March and April 1st pigs now ready to ship. Mostly all sired by a "Peter Mouw" bred boar.
J. E. BASS & SONS, Props.
Tolley, North Dakota

20 BULLS AT \$150.00 EACH. For quick sale and make room for young calves, we are offering 20 GUERNSEY and RED POLLED bulls of A. R. breeding for \$150.00 each. Write for sales list at once. Jean Du Luth FARM, Duluth, Minn.

BIG TYPE Poland Chinas

With quality; 100 to select from. Can furnish pairs not related, sired by four leading herd boars in the 1000-lb. class, Mouw's Jumbo 3rd, Dignans Chief, Baron and Miller's Big Chief. We are booking orders for Gilts to be bred for Spring litters. Prices reasonable. Pedigrees furnished.

J. A. Dignan

Waverly, : : : Minn.

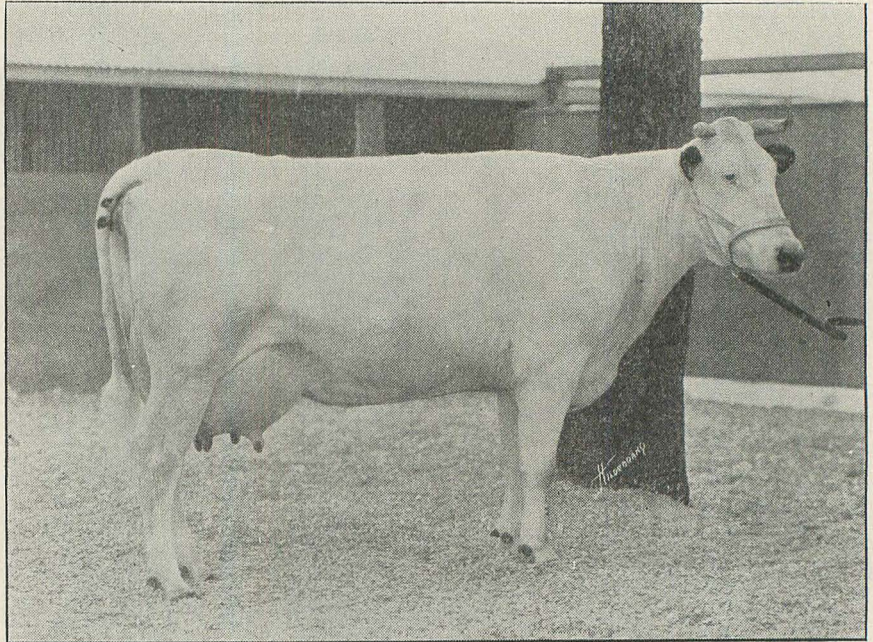
fiber no matter how the condition is improved afterward.

The farm separator and the home raised calf keep about all the fertility on the farm, but selling milk for the city trade sells fertility off the farm and sells it in cans at so much a hundred pounds.

The loss of weight in livestock is a dead loss. It costs once to make the

each animal so that she shall not be overfed.

Early maturity is not entirely with the breed, but any good stockman can increase that quality in his herd to a remarkable degree by proper feeding. Feed the calf well and you encourage and intensify the tendency to put on flesh and procure the full growth of the animal in a short time and thus



Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, No. 150,943 the New Champion of the World over All Ages and Breeds.

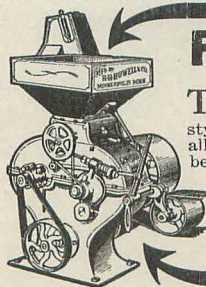
She is a senior four year old registered Holstein, and not only has she broken all world's records in her class, but also for all classes and breeds. She produced seven and twenty-nine one hundredths pounds of butter in one day, forty-four and forty-two one hundredths pounds of butter in seven days and 180 pounds of butter in thirty days. She milked 721 pounds of milk in seven days and 3050 pounds of milk in thirty days. She is owned by Oliver Cabana, Jr., Pine Grove Farms, Elma Center, N. Y., the home of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, for which Mr. Cabana paid \$25,000 at public auction in January, 1915, the highest price on record.

weight; if lost it has to be replaced before marketing the animal, hence the feed required to make the weight a second time is totally lost.

Feeding dairy cows for the best results, simply means the feeding of such an amount of digestible nutrients of the several kinds as their organization demand for milk production, energy and growth noting well the digestive and productive capacity of

induces early maturity in its progeny, as well as the tendency to put on flesh rapidly. These two essential qualities can be rapidly increased in any herd, with an increase of profit.

By a balanced ration is meant a combination of feedstuffs so arranged that the different elements of nutrition are present in such amount and proportion in relation to each other as to give certain definite results desired by



ROLLER FEED MILLS

GRIND A WAGON LOAD OF FEED FOR 10 CENTS.

THIS is the Famous Howell Roller Mill you have heard so much talk about. The new improved mill for the scientific grinding of grain. Old style Burr and Stone Mills are out of date. Thousands of them are being annually replaced by the Famous Howell Roller Mills. Grinds twice as fast as the best burr mill made. Does not heat the feed. Grinds Graham and Rye flour as well as feed. Has big capacity. Requires little power. No burrs or stones to wear out. Guaranteed to last a life time. Made in 13 sizes suitable for any size engine. Save one-half your time, gasoline and money by using a Howell Roller Mill. Write for catalog D.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Mfgs., Minneapolis, Minn.

SHALL THE FARMER STORE EGGS?

That is the question repeatedly asked, and the writer is frank to say that he holds all methods for preserving eggs as a stepping stone to fraudery. Why?

First, it is not wholesome food. Second, it is not palatable food. Third, the eggs are palmed off, by unscrupulous dealers, to an unsuspecting public, as fresh.

However, of all the methods recommended, none would appeal to me so strongly as that of cold storage. That system is certainly down to a science, but no temperature can retain a condition which time demands shall be changed.

I know that eggs in winter, kept in a cool place, will remain in good condition twice as long as they will in summer. I also know that unfertilized eggs will not rot, and therefore keep in a condition fit for cooking purposes twice as long as fertilized eggs.

Placing the two together, unfertilized eggs kept in cold storage can be held several months and still be good for ordinary cooking, but they are not fresh, nor are they fit for food by themselves (soft-boiled, hard-boiled, or even fried).

The fraudery of the transaction comes in when those stored eggs are placed on the market to compete with the fresh egg product. The innocent buyer is caught in the net, and the farmer should be the last person in the world to aid such practices. Label and sell cold storage eggs for just what they are, informing the public at once of their condition, and trickery cannot be charged. But to put them in the fresh egg basket is dishonest from beginning to end.

I stand by what I said some years ago in the New York Tribune Farmer:

"Fresh eggs put away in cold storage, or preserved in any other way, are bound to be stale eggs when marketed. Age stales them. When an egg is over a week old it is no longer fresh. The man who markets strictly fresh eggs has to compete with this inferior stuff, but if he establishes a reputation for honest goods no inferior article can hurt his individual trade. I do not oppose 'cold storage eggs,' or 'preserved or pickled eggs' if they are plainly advertised as such, but to label them 'fresh' is where the trickery comes in.

"Fair competition stimulates business; fraudulent rivalry cripples it. To encourage cold storage eggs to buck against guaranteed fresh eggs is about on par with oleomargarine vs.

prime butter. The people want genuine goods, and are willing to pay for them.

To my way of thinking it is far more honorable and profitable to more seriously consider the egg question, to so build up and care for the stock that the winter supply of eggs will be more generous—than to waste time and money in speculating with an article of food that should be in the best of condition at all times.

It is a fact that these questions of cold storage or preserving summer eggs are never considered by the large poultry breeders of the country who have learned how to produce fresh winter eggs, but invariably the call for such methods comes from the farmers.

NOTES IN PASSING

Have everything conveniently arranged.

The successful poulterer is the one who studies his fowls' comfort.

By actual count it has been proved that there are 8,120 feathers on a fowl.

Pure breeds are required for successful poultry culture. The mongrel fowl is not a utility bird.

An ounce of crude carbolic acid put into every three gallon pail of white-wash, will mean death to any disease germs that may be lurking about the building.

Cleanliness must be enforced. It not only makes things look neat, but it brings health and happiness to the poultry family.

The proper time to clean out the poultry house is not at corn planting, nor every month, nor twice a month, nor once a week—it is every day.

Paint the buildings. They will look more attractive and the lumber will last twice as long.

Keeping a diary of the doings in the poultry yards will at the end of the year not only make an interesting book, but it will remind one of feeds tested, remedies tried, results of methods, and a hundred and one items worth remembering.

The man who depends upon luck generally gets left.

The hustler is made up of application, patience and persistence.

During inclement weather fowls are better indoors than out.

James Rankin says he has yet to learn of the first poulterer who suffered from the gout.

PURE BRED Bourbon Red Turkey Toms: \$3.50 each. Mrs. F. Spriggs, Maddock, N. D.

Pure Bred S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels \$1.25 each; Pullets \$1 each; 12 for \$10, f. o. b. A. Evans : : : Garrison, N. Dak

WORLD'S CHAMPION A. R. RED POLLS! Minnesota Champion A. R. Guernseys

Practically every mature cow in the advanced register. Eighteen (18) of the above cows averaged 603 lb. butterfat. Write for sales list. Jean Du Luth Farm, : Duluth, Minn.

FIFTY VARIETIES CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE, TURKEYS, Guineas, Incubators. Special low prices. Catalogue 4 cents. Dell Walrath, Janesville, Minn., Box X.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Must sell to make room for younger stock. Have Enoch Peterson strain, bred for egg production, best in the northwest. Cheap for immediate delivery. Mrs. R. C. Burnett, Fargo, N. Dak.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Unrelated Breeders. Buff Orpingtons, Good Prize Stock. G. H. Johnson, R. 2, Evansville, Minn.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. The Famous Tom Barrow's Strain. Cockerels, \$1.50 each; \$7.00 per five. Pullets, \$1.25 each; \$12.50 per dozen.

ROSE COMB REDS. Cocks and Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Hens, \$1.00 per dozen. Have a large flock to select from this fall and can fill orders promptly. Joseph Berg, Hendrum, Minn.

Silver-Laced Wyandottes, bred for business wide open faced, winter laying large birds. \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Anthony Elm - - - Lansford, N. D.

FOR SALE. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Order early. J. Magnuson, Edinburg, N. D., R.

55 BREEDS Pure-bred Chickens Ducks, Geese and Turkeys, Hardy, northern raised, vigorous and most beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's Pioneer Poultry Farm; 21 years exp. Large fine Poultry Book and Catalog Free.

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School and Home



Miss Ura Leader
Ruraldale, N. D.
Dear Miss Leader:

Every normal boy or girl loves good horses. They take pride in that their horses are better than their neighbors. They like to see them

in fine condition. Young people appreciate excellence in horses.

No horse can develop its full possibilities unless it has the best of care and the best of treatment. This is a good place to impress upon the young people the desirability and value of humane treatment of animals. The horse is often mistreated. And yet he is man's most faithful friend and worker.

I believe that most boys are ashamed to drive a poor starved misused horse. Nearly every boy is sure that his horse is the best horse in the County. Their pride is at once touched if one casts a slurring remark about their horse.

On account of the large numbers of horses found in every locality, they offer a fine opportunity for observation and study. The moment you commence your work with horses you will have the keen interest of the pupils. The lessons can therefore be made very interesting and very profitable.

There are many breeds and many types of horses. These may be grouped into two classes: the heavy and the light horses. The heavy horses are used for draft purposes. They move heavy loads at comparatively slow rates. They are the farmers' horse. Light horses are of value in moving light loads at rapid rates.

When studying horses it will be well to keep in mind the suitability of the animals for these purposes. Why is one animal more valuable than another in performing work? What are the desirable characteristics? Why are the points found on a score card important? Why are some of these points of more importance than others?

Every horse should be suited to the purpose or work which he may be required to do. Utility is the final consideration. Strong, active animals are best for heavy work. Light fast horses are best for road purposes.

Ordinarily the first parts of a horse to play out under heavy work are the feet and the legs. Consequently the conformation of the "running gear" is of extreme importance.

The horse is a very attractive animal for study. All will be interested in learning more about this valuable friend. Specimens of nearly all degrees will be available for study. In these lessons you have a good opportunity to emphasize the value of humane and kind treatment.

Another good subject in agriculture for winter study is seed germination.

able than others. Which are the most dangerous?

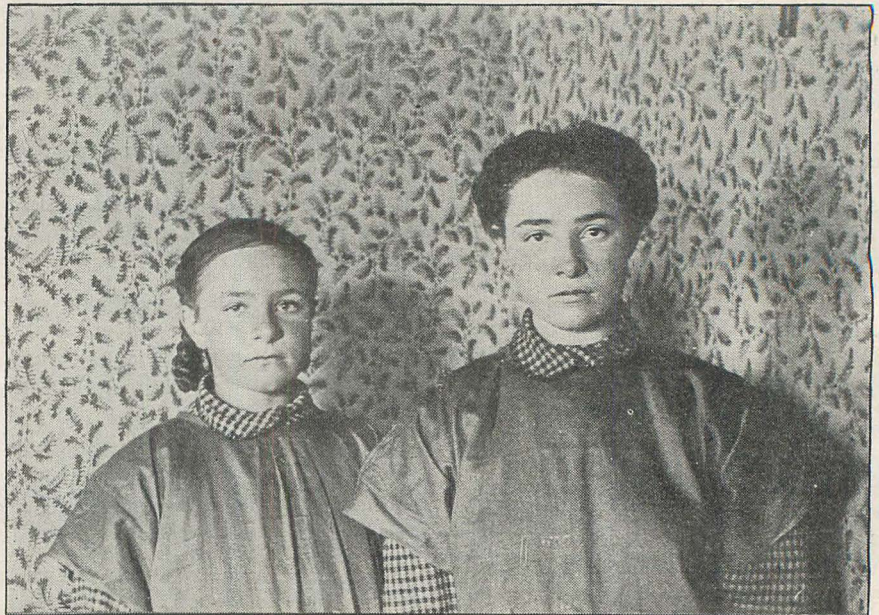
After all the weeds are taken out of the sample take one hundred grains to use for the germination test. There are many simple methods of testing for germination. Every method is satisfactory if properly used.

Mere germination is not enough. The spouts should be strong and healthy. A seed that sends up a little weak spindling stalk is not suitable for seed purposes.

A request addressed to the North Dakota Experiment Station will bring complete directions for seed testing. You should have some of these bulletins.

Very truly yours,

O. O. CHURCHILL



Edith Penno, on left, winner first place in the 1915 North Dakota Pork Production Contest and Martha Penno who won third place.

This is the time of the year when the farmer is cleaning and preparing the seed for sowing. Naturally this work is done when other work is not too pressing.

The testing of seed makes a very interesting subject for class work. No expensive equipment is needed. Everything may be made at home. The work may be made especially valuable by having the pupils test the seed which is to be used on their farms next spring.

Seed is tested for purity and for germination. A good sample is taken and all the different kinds of seeds and other material is separated into different piles. Learn to identify the different kinds of weed seed present. Why are some weeds more objection-

THE "RAG DOLL" TEST

A Simple Method of Germinating Seed Corn by the Children of the Public Schools

The method of testing seed-corn for germination is so simple that any boy or girl ten years old can do it. There are several methods, but just to illustrate the utter simplicity of it, let us consider the "Rag Doll" method.

Home-made Tester

Rag Doll Corn Testers can be made at home by using a good quality of bleached muslin such as is commonly used in pillow slips and sheets. This germination cloth should be 9 inches wide and sixty inches long. Blocks

two and one-half inches wide and numbered from one to 20 should be ruled off in the middle of the cloth leaving 18 inches at each end for rolling. This will give a space to test 20 ears, which will plant one acre.

This "Rag Doll" method may be learned by any child in ten minutes. Let us suppose that this process has been taught and that every child knows how to do it. Let us take one school district for example. We have fifteen or twenty children under fifteen years of age. Each pupil is requested to go to his father or uncle or grandfather or to some neighbor who has no children, asking that each farmer within the school district shall, according to his best judgment, select twenty ears of seed corn, which is enough to plant one acre. This will give a line on practically all the seed corn in the school district. No two children should test seed corn from the same farm. The pupil numbers these ears from 1 to 20 and takes them to school.

For Testing in the Schools

Always number the ears before removing the kernels. Moisten cloth by dipping in water. Remove six kernels from ear No. 1, taking kernels from different parts of the ear and place in square No. 1, germ side up and with the tips of all the kernels pointing in the same direction. In like manner take six kernels from ear No. 2 and place in square No. 2 and so on until all the squares are filled.

When all the squares have been filled, again moisten the cloth by sprinkling and roll up carefully so that none of the kernels will be displaced. Tie a string around the center of the roll just tight enough, not too tight, to hold the kernels in place.

Place the rolls containing the kernels into any bucket or pail, standing them on end with the tips, or small end of the kernels pointing downward. Don't pack the rolls in tight. Ten or twelve rolls in a ten-quart pail are sufficient. Fill the pail with water, good and warm. Set the pail on several thicknesses of newspaper or wrapping paper, and fold over the bucket to retain the heat. In three to twelve hours unwrap, drain off the water, and then cover top ends of the rolls with wet cloth and invert the pail over the rolls.

Keep Rolls Moist—Don't Let Them Dry Out

In about two days it is always best to remove the newspapers and cloth. Fill the pail with warm water again and let stand for five or ten minutes until the rolls are thoroughly soaked, then drain off as before and invert. Keep the pail in a room where it will

not get too cold at night. Don't let it freeze under any circumstances.

At the end of about seven days the teacher's table is cleared off. The first pupil unrolls his "Rag Doll." The score is kept for each on a simple piece of note paper with the name of the pupil at the top, numbered from 1 to 20 down the side and four columns set opposite the numbers, marked "strong," "weak," "dead" and "moldy." Let the children act as a jury to see that everyone gets fair play. It may be found that some ears will be wholly dead, others too weak to plant.

After the result is determined each pupil is to take his score card and "Rag Doll" home to his man partner and show him the result. No man can select seed corn for germination by looking at it. The pupil is then to ask his partner to substitute good ears for bad and after doing a little private testing of his own, he is ready for the final testing to take place before planting time, same as before, except that on the seventh night a meeting is held at the school house and all the men partners are invited to be present when the tests are scored.

What is the result? You have succeeded in putting each farmer into competition with his neighbor as to his ability to select seed corn and the name and score of the winning team is placed upon the blackboard, followed by the second team, the third team and so on down to the end.

By this time we have aroused a widespread interest in the condition of local seed corn and we hope to see the time when the children will test

every seed that is planted, not only corn, but wheat and oats, and other seeds as well, and it is made an annual event.

Now, in addition to teaching this very important principle, what does it mean in money to your county? By seed selection alone the scientists tell us that you can add at least ten bushels to your county average. There are 10,000 acres of corn alone in an average county.

Ten bushels more on each acre will mean that you have a hundred thousand and more bushels which you never have had before, which at the very reasonable price of 50c a bushel will add fifty thousand dollars annually to the money in circulation in the county. It requires just as much labor to plant a poor ear of corn as it does to plant a good ear, and the poor gives far less ears in return for the time and work.

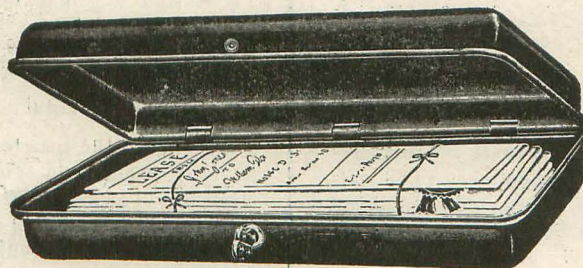
How to Read the Test

In seven or eight days when the stem sprouts are about two inches long, unroll the cloth carefully so as not to misplace the kernels. Examine the kernels in each of the squares and save for planting only those ears the kernels of which show strong, vigorous root and stem sprouts. Discard all ears the kernels of which show one or more dead kernels, weak sprouts, or kernels affected with mould, which kills the sprouts, after they have started.

Keep the windows in the poultry house clean. Rub them repeatedly with old newspapers. Sunshine in winter is the greatest of tonics.

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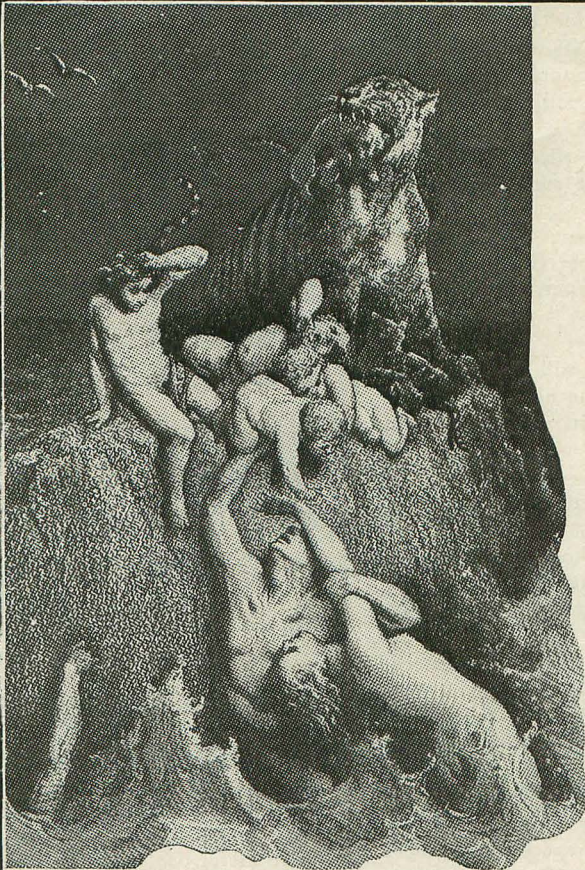
NORTH DAKOTA FARMER, : : LISBON, N. D.

and stem portion of the majority of seeds have gotten a good start, the samples should be opened out and a count made of those that germinate. This count should not only include those that actually grew, but should lay emphasis upon those that send up a strong growth and those that are weak, as the weak ones would

doubtless be smothered out in the fields. Have each child fill out the reports furnished in duplicate. One report is to be sent to the farmer partner and the other to be turned over to the teacher.

After the samples have been opened out, it will be very interesting if

they are kept dampened and the seeds allowed to grow. It can be noted how soon the green color appears in the plants. This will give the pupils a very good idea as to the time in the life of a plant that it is forced to depend upon food received from within the seed.



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Dug Up From the Ruins of Ancient Chaldea

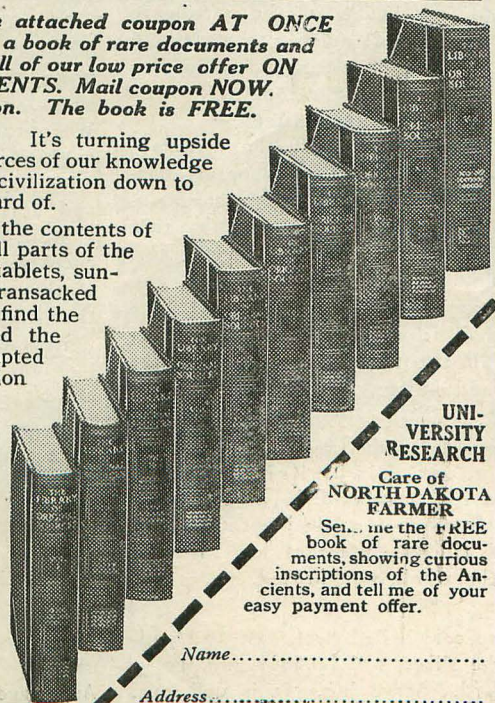
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Household Hints

By Aunt Maggie

SCHOOL LUNCHES

1. Brown bread and butter sandwich, ham sandwich, apples, and water or milk.

2. Deviled eggs, stewed prunes, nuts, bread and butter sandwiches, and a bottle of milk.

3. Chicken sandwich and ham sandwich, a small slice of pickle, an apple, and a small piece of cake with some crackers and apples thrown in for recesses.

4. Beef stew, cookies, apples, plain bread and butter sandwich.

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

Cranberry jelly is a good appetizer.

Raisins and dates make appetizing and nutritious filling for sandwiches.

A few dried raisins, figs, and dates stuffed with nuts are pleasant surprises when found in the school lunch.

Cinnamon rolls, containing raisins and currants, satisfy the natural craving for sweets and are better for children than cake.

Russian bread, made by adding eggs, a little sugar, shortening, raisins, currants and nuts if desired, to common bread dough, is excellent for sandwiches.

LEFT OVERS

Do not throw away the left over tomato, but make it into a tomato sauce which adds much to a meat loaf, breaded-veal chops, baked beans, or even plain boiled macaroni.

Tomato Sauce

One and one-fourth cup tomato juice and pulp; 2 tablespoonfuls butter; 1 teaspoonful salt; 2 tablespoonfuls flour mixed to a smooth, thin paste with cold water. A few grains cayenne pepper. Add the flour and water mixture to the tomato juice and boil from 5 to 10 minutes, stirring all the time. Remove from the fire, add butter, salt and pepper.

Shepherd's Pie is merely minced beef or lamb, mixed with its own gravy, placed in a baking-dish, covered with a thick layer of mashed potatoes, and baked till the potatoes are browned and the whole well heated.

Slice cold-boiled beef, salt and pepper the slices, roll in flour and fry in hot lard. Serve hot. It is delicious. Or fry a few slices of onion in the fry-

ing pan; lay in the slices of beef and cover with a cupful or two of tomato and let simmer 15 or 20 minutes.

Chop bits of cold meat fine. Make a rich baking powder biscuit dough, roll it out about half an inch thick, cover it with the chopped meat, then roll it up like jelly roll; place it in a roaster or pan with a cup of water and bake. Serve, sliced crossways, with either left over meat gravy or a white sauce.

To Open Preserves: Hold the fruit-jar top with sandpaper, and you can easily unscrew it.

Poison. If you will tie a small sleigh-bell around the neck of a bottle containing poison, it will notify you day or night.

Now is the time to look over your table and bed linen, repair and mend the old and add the necessary new. Spring-house-cleaning and farm work will soon occupy your time and attention.

Sheets will do almost double service if, when they begin to get a little thin in the center, they are torn down the center and the outside edges are sewed together. Of course they are not what we would use for our spare bed but when partly worn are so soft the seam will not cause annoyance. Pillow-cases also will give much longer service if the lower seam is cut off, the pillow case folded so as to bring the thin centers to the outer edges and then stitched across again. Worn table-cloths may be made into napkins, wash cloths, small lunch cloths or may be used to wrap cake and bread.

Summer underwear should also be checked up, and as much as possible of the new white sewing done now so that only the dresses will demand attention when summer comes.

An exchange says: I have discovered that in whipping on lace, especially crocheted lace, it is much better to whip backhanded, that is, from left to right, rather than the opposite way. If begun at the right, every stitch pulls the lace enough to cause several inches "take up" to the yard; whereas, by whipping the other way, there is no drawing back with each stitch, and the lace will lie perfectly flat. As suggested, too, the saving is no small item.

A pretty edge for scallops on pillow-cases is made as follows: Cut the scallops the desired size and turn the edge as narrow as possible on the wrong side. Crochet from the right side thru the edge just deep enough to cover the turned edge. Work around the scallops closely with double crochet making a picot of three chain every three or four stitches. No. 60 crochet cotton and No. 12 hook are about the right numbers for this work. This is nearly as pretty as embroidery and much more quickly done.

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Will knit a pair of stockings, heel and toe, in 30 minutes. Improved, up-to-date, with Ribbing Attachment. Knits everything in the home from home-spun or factory yarns. Over 100,000 machines in use. Will knit hosiery with heel and toe proof against holes. This new feature doubles the wear of hosiery.

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This will interest patrons, pupils and teachers

One Teacher Writes:

"The children were all enthusiastic when they saw their own big flag."

Write us for our plans by which you may obtain a big flag for your school without paying a penny. A postal will do.

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Seasonable Receipts

Adapted to North Dakota Conditions
Edited by Mrs. Sadie Baird.

POTATO RECEIPTS

Altho baked potatoes are usually considered the most healthful they are better cooked in boiling water than baked in a slow oven. About 45 minutes in a hot oven is deemed the proper time. If you wish to hurry them stand them in boiling water five or ten minutes before putting them in the oven.

Potato Soup

3 potatoes, of medium size; 4 cupfuls skim milk; 1 small onion; 4 tablespoonfuls butter; 2 tablespoonfuls flour; one and one-half teaspoonful salt; one-fourth teaspoonful celery salt, or 2 tablespoonfuls celery, cut in small pieces; one-eighth teaspoonful chopped parsley; little cayenne pepper or paprika.

Boil the potatoes and when soft rub them thru a sieve. Slice the onion and scald this and the celery with the milk. Take out the onion and add the milk slowly to the potatoes. Melt two tablespoons butter, into which mix the dry ingredients, and stir into the boiling soup. Boil one minute; strain, add the remainder of the butter, and sprinkle with the parsley when ready to serve. The parsley improves the looks and adds a little to the flavor, but may be omitted if this is more convenient.

Stuffed Potatoes

A nice way to vary baked potatoes is to cut a slice from the top of each and scrape out the inside. Mash, season with salt, pepper, chopped parsley (if liked), and butter, and heat in a little hot milk; add two well-beaten whites of eggs. Refill the skins, sprinkle with grated cheese, and bake in a hot oven about six minutes.

Creamed Potatoes

There are several different ways in which creamed potatoes may be prepared. (1) Freshly boiled or cold boiled potatoes may be cut into small cubes and served heated in cream sauce. (2) Wash, pare, and cut potatoes into small cubes. Put into frying pan with a few slices of onion cut up very fine, and parboil 10 minutes. Pour off water. Add one tablespoon butter, seasoning of salt and pepper, and milk enough to cover. Cook for 15 or 20 minutes, or until the potatoes are well done and the sauce thick and creamy. It is necessary to stir the potatoes frequently to prevent sticking. The starch in the potatoes thickens the sauce.

Boiled Fresh Herring

Put the herring in boiled salted water and cook 20 to 25 minutes. Put some butter in a sauce-pan, stir in some flour, and add some of the water in which the herring were boiled. Have it as thick as sauce is usually made. Then chop some parsley very fine, and put it in with the sauce. Salt to taste and let stand on the back of the stove a minute or two before serving.

PEA SALAD

One can peas, two tablespoonfuls each of grated cheese, finely chopped onion and cucumber pickle. Moisten with a cooked dressing quite strong with mustard.

SOFT GINGER COOKIES

Two cupfuls molasses, one cupful lard, one egg (if you have it!), one cupful boiling water, little salt, ginger and spices to taste. Mix soft; let cool and roll thick or form in pats from the spoon.

EGGLESS CAKE

One and one-half cupfuls sugar, one of sour milk, three of sifted flour, one-half cupful butter, teaspoonful soda, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful grated nutmeg, one

teacupful raisins chopped and well floured.

WHEN BAKING BEANS

Try using sausages instead of the usual slices of pork. The beans will absorb all of the fat and leave the sausages dry and delicious.

CREAMED ONIONS

Boil medium-sized onions in salted water. When they can be pierced with a straw, cover with sauce made as follows: One tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour, one cupful of hot milk, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Rub the butter and flour together, add the hot milk, parsley, and salt and pepper to taste.



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Here are two cans of Paint.

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One will cost you \$2.25 per gallon. The other will cost perhaps as little as \$1.50 per gallon, but the Mound City Horse Shoe Brand at \$2.25 per gallon will cost you less in the end.

Reason? Simple enough.

Because a gallon of "Horse Shoe Paint" will cover a larger surface than the cheaper grade, and fewer gallons are required for the job. By actual test you will find that six gallons of "Horse Shoe Paint" (enough for two coats on a house measuring 2100 square feet) will go as far as ten gallons of the \$1.50 kind.

In other words, you invest \$13.50 in "Horse Shoe Paint," against \$15.00 in the cheaper grade.

Not only this, but the Horse Shoe Brand is bound to outwear the other two to one, making the Horse Shoe Brand far more economical in the end.

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You save once more in the satisfaction of knowing that your property is beautified and protected with the highest quality of painting material that modern skill and science has yet developed.

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